Amendments to the Specification:

On page 1, prior to the first paragraph which begins in line 2, please insert the following:

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

On page 1, prior to the second paragraph which begins in line 5, please insert the following:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

On page 4, prior to the first paragraph, please insert the following:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

On page 9, prior to the first paragraph, please insert the following:

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

On page 11, prior to the sixth paragraph, please insert the following:

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

On page 12 , please amend the third paragraph and the first paragraph on page 13, as follows:

On the side of the measurement tube 11 lying on top in Figs. 1 and 2, a flat area 13 is formed, from which a radial bore 14 extends into the interior of the measurement tube. Secured on the flat area 13 is a tubular housing nozzle 15, which carries on its end opposite to the measurement tube 11 an electronics compartment 16, which contains an electronic measurement converter circuit of the vortex flow meter.

On page 16, please amend the first paragraph, as follows:

According to a further development of the invention, the passageway 23 extends, as illustrated schematically in Fig. 4a or ~~5a~~ 6a, in such a way in the bluff body 20 that a second measurement point M_2 defined with its exit on its lumen side is formed within the impingement surface 73. In this way, there acts on the second measurement point M_2 a second pressure p_2, which is a function of both a static pressure existing there and a dynamic pressure acting in the flow direction, thus corresponding for practical purposes to a whole, or total, pressure at measurement point M_2.

On page 16, please amend the second paragraph, as follows:

According to another, further development of the invention, the passageway 23 extends, as shown schematically in Fig. ~~6a~~ 5a, in such a way in the bluff body 20 that the measurement point M_2 defined with its lumen-side exit is likewise formed downstream from the separation edge 74 and, in fact, removed in the flow direction from the first measurement point.

On page 18, please amend the first paragraph and continues on page 19, as follows:

The tube 41 of the electrode holder ~~34~~ 40 has three sections of different diameter. A first section 41a, which sits in the central opening 35 of the flange 31, has an outer diameter, which is equal to the diameter of the central opening 35, whereby a solid seating and an exact positioning of the electrode holder is assured. The outer diameter of a second section 41b, which forms the largest part of the length of the electrode holder, is somewhat smaller than the inner diameter of the sensor shell 33, so that peripherally there exists a narrow, annular gap between the second 41b and the sensor shell 33. The terminal section 41c of the tube 41 joins with the middle section 41b at an inwardly jumping shoulder 44 and has a significantly smaller diameter. This terminal section 41c carries an insulating sleeve 45, whose outer diameter is somewhat smaller than the outer diameter of the middle section 41b. The insulating sleeve 45

can, for example, be of ceramic. On the insulating sleeve 45 are two capacitor electrodes 46 and 47, which cover the largest part of the peripheral surface and the lower end surface of the insulating sleeve 45, but remain separated from one another mechanically and electrically at two diametrically opposite locations by gaps 48, 49, as the lower, end view of Fig. 3b shows. The capacitor electrodes 46, 47 can be formed by a metallizing applied on the insulating sleeve or by metal foils adhesively bonded thereon. The thicknesses of the insulating sleeve 45 and the capacitor electrodes 46, 47 are so chosen that an annular gap 50 of small gap width exists around the periphery.